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马铃薯甲虫气味结合蛋白的序列和基因表达谱分析

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摘要:【目的】昆虫气味结合蛋白(OBPs)在昆虫嗅觉行为中发挥着重要作用。马铃薯甲虫 Leptinotarsa decemlineata 是马铃薯上一种最主要的毁灭性害虫。为阐明该虫嗅觉识别分子机制,本 研究对马铃薯甲虫 26 个 OBP 基因序列特征及组织表达谱进行研究。【方法】基于马铃薯甲虫触角 转录组测序数据,利用生物信息学方法及 qRT-PCR 技术,分别对马铃薯甲虫 26 个 LdecOBPs (LdecOBP1 - LdecOBP26)的系统进化及基因的组织表达谱进行分析。【结果】除 LdecOBP26 基因 外,其余25 个 LdecOBPs 基因序列均具有完整的开放阅读框,编码120~255 个氨基酸残基,预测的 蛋白分子量为 13.66~29.38 kD,等电点为 4.12~8.42,它们属于两个亚家族,其中 13 个为 Classical-C OBPs, 12 个为 Minus-C OBPs。除 LdecOBP3 和 LdecOBP26 外,其他 24 个 LdecOBPs 的 N 端均由 16~23 个氨基酸组成的信号肽序列。不同的 OBPs 亚家族均具有各自典型保守的 Cys 残 基。LdecOBPs 之间高度分化,氨基酸序列一致性在 3.20%~41.91%。系统进化树分析表明, LdecOBPs 与沙葱萤叶甲 Galeruca daurica 的 GdauOBPs 亲缘关系最近。基因表达谱分析显示,26 个 LdecOBPs 基因在马铃薯甲虫的不同组织中表达,其中有12个 LdecOBPs 基因(LdecOBP2, LdecOBP4, LdecOBP6, LdecOBP9, LdecOBP10, LdecOBP12, LdecOBP13, LdecOBP16, LdecOBP20 -22 和 LdecOBP24) 在触角中高表达,2 个 LdecOBPs 基因(LdecOBP5 和 LdecOBP17) 在足中高表达, 其他 12 ↑ LdecOBPs 基因 (LdecOBP1, LdecOBP3, LdecOBP7, LdecOBP8, LdecOBP11, LdecOBP14, LdecOBP15, LdecOBP18, LdecOBP19, LdecOBP23, LdecOBP25 和 LdecOBP26)在触角、头(去除触角)、 胸、腹、足和翅这些组织中均表达。【结论】本研究结果为进一步研究马铃薯甲虫嗅觉识别分子机 制奠定了基础。

关键词: 马铃薯甲虫: 气味结合蛋白: 序列分析: 组织表达谱: 系统发育

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Sequence analysis and gene expression profiling of odorant binding proteins in the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

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Abstract: [Aim] Odorant-binding proteins (OBPs) play a fundamental role in insect olfaction. The Colorado potato beetle (CPB), Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say), is one of the most notorious insect pests of potato. The sequence properties and tissue expression profiles of 26 putative OBP genes of L. decemblineata were identified to clarify the molecular mechanisms of its olfactory perception. [Methods] Based on antennal transcriptome sequencing data of L. decemlineata, the phylogeny and tissue-specific gene expression profiles of 26 LdecOBPs (LdecOBP1 - LdecOBP26) in L. decemlineata were analyzed by bioinformatic methods and qRT-PCR, respectively. [Results] Except LdecOBP26, the genes of the other 25 LdecOBPs have the full-length open reading frames, encoding 120 - 255 amino acid residues with the predicted molecular weights of 13. 66 - 29. 38 kD and isoelectric points of 4. 12 - 8. 42. The 25 LdecOBPs belong to two subfamilies, with 13 Classical-C OBPs and 12 Minus-C OBPs. Except LdecOBP3 and LdecOBP26, each of the other 24 LdecOBPs contains a signal peptide at the N-terminus consisting of 16 - 23 amino acid residues. These OBPs in each subfamily have their own typical conservative Cys residues. LdecOBPs are highly divergent and their amino acid sequence identities range from 3. 20% to 41. 91%. Phylogenetic analysis showed that LdecOBPs and GdauOBPs of Galeruca daurica are most closely related. Gene expression profiling showed the 26 LdecOBPs genes were expressed in different adult tissues of L. decemlineata, with 12 LdecOBPs genes (LdecOBP2, LdecOBP4, LdecOBP6, LdecOBP9, LdecOBP10, LdecOBP12, LdecOBP13, LdecOBP16, LdecOBP20 - 22 and LdecOBP24) highly expressed in antennae, two genes (LdecOBP5 and LdecOBP17) highly expressed in legs, and the other 12 (LdecOBP1, LdecOBP3, LdecOBP7, LdecOBP8, LdecOBP11, LdecOBP14, LdecOBP15, LdecOBP18, LdecOBP19, LdecOBP23, LdecOBP25 and LdecOBP26) expressed in tissues antennae, head (with antennae removed), thorax, abdomen, legs and wings. [Conclusion] These results establish a foundation for further research on the molecular mechanisms of chemical communications in L. decemlineata.

Key words: *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*; odorant-binding protein; sequence analysis; tissue expression profile; phylogeny

马铃薯甲虫 Leptinotarsa decemlineata 属于鞘翅 目(Coleoptera)叶甲科(Chrysomelidae),是国际公认 的毁灭性检疫害虫。该虫属于寡食性害虫,主要取 食马铃薯 Solanum tuberosum 等20 余种茄科作物,其 中马铃薯是其最适宜的寄主(罗进仓等, 2012)。该 虫除了危害植物的茎叶、花蕾等部位以外,还能传播 马铃薯褐斑病和环腐病,造成严重的经济损失(郭 文超等, 2014)。马铃薯甲虫具有一定的自主扩散 能力(Boiteau et al., 2001)。该虫 1993 年在我国新 疆西部首次发现,目前在我国新疆天山以北昌吉回 族自治州、准噶尔盆地的伊犁河谷、塔城、阿勒泰等 地区均有分布;随着近几年的不断扩张,在2014年 侵入黑龙江东北部,对我国马铃薯主产区生产安全 产生严重威胁(赵星民和秦海玲, 2016; 郭文超等, 2017)。目前防治该虫仍以化学防治为主,但易产 生抗药性(Jiang et al., 2010)。如何有效控制马铃 薯甲虫仍是当前所面临的严峻问题,发展高效环保的马铃薯甲虫防治新策略刻不容缓。其中,通过调控其觅食、产卵等行为进行害虫防治是一个重要的研究方向。

昆虫经过长期选择进化,形成高度特化且灵敏的嗅觉感受系统,并在昆虫的生存和适应环境中发挥重要作用。昆虫利用特异的化学感受系统感知和识别气味分子,并将其转化为体内电信号,指导昆虫产生诸如取食、交配、产卵及躲避敌害等一系列行为反应(Gotzek et al., 2011; Brito et al., 2016)。目前的研究认为,昆虫的嗅觉识别在外周神经水平上需要经历对外界化学物质分子的分辨、筛选、结合、运输及嗅觉受体激活等环节,最终完成嗅觉转导过程。而这一过程,需要多种嗅觉蛋白质参与,包括昆虫气味结合蛋白(odorant binding proteins, OBPs),气味降解酶(odorant degrading esterase, ODEs)和气味受

体(odorant receptors, ORs),离子型受体(ionotropic receptors, IRs)以及感觉神经元膜蛋白(sensory neuron membrane proteins, SNMPs)(Leal, 2013; Cui et al., 2018)。其中由 ORs 气味受体介导的气味分子与触角上的嗅觉感器内嗅觉神经元的专一性结合是嗅觉识别的重要基础(乔奇等, 2008),而昆虫OBPs 正是分布在触角嗅觉神经元淋巴液中的主要蛋白。

昆虫 OBPs 是一类小分子量的水溶性的球状蛋 白,分子量一般为15~20 kD,由120~150 个氨基酸 组成,其典型特征是其二级序列中存在6个保守的 半胱氨酸(Cys)形成3对二硫键,次级结构一般折 叠成6个α-螺旋结构,形成圆锥形的空腔结合气味 分子(Leal, 2013; Pelosi et al., 2018), 具有这一特 性的 OBPs 即为 Classical-C OBPs。近年来随着基因 组和转录组测序技术的迅速发展,鳞翅目(Zhu et al., 2013; Hu et al., 2016)、鞘翅目(Dippel et al., 2014; Gu et al., 2015)、双翅目(He et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017)、膜翅目(Zhou et al., 2015; Sheng et al., 2017)、直翅目(Zhang et al., 2015; Jiang et al., 2017)、半翅目(Xue et al., 2016; Cui et al., 2017)、蜚蠊目(Niu et al., 2016; Li ZQ et al., 2017)等越来越多昆虫的气味结合蛋白基因得到鉴 定。除了 Classical-C OBPs 外,还包含一类非典型的 OBPs,根据保守半胱氨酸数目及结构,可分为: Minus-C OBPs(4 个 Cys), Plus-C OBPs(8 个 Cys)和 Atypical OBPs(10 个 Cys)等(Tsitsanou et al., 2013; Manoharan et al., 2013) o

目前的研究表明,大多数昆虫的 OBPs 特异性 地表达于触角中(Ji et al., 2013; Yuan et al., 2015)。OBPs 能够识别、结合和运输特异气味分子, 如:黑腹果蝇 Drosophila melanogaster DmelOBP76a 能够与性信息素顺-异油醇乙酸酯强烈结合引起成 虫的聚集行为(Xu et al., 2005); 茶尺蠖 Ectropis obliqua EoblGOBP1 能结合茶树叶片的7种挥发物, 参与对茶树挥发物的信息识别(赵磊等, 2014); 豌 豆蚜 Acythosiphum pisum ApisOBP3 能特异结合 E-β-法尼烯(范佳等, 2011)。但也有许多研究表明,昆 虫的头、足、翅等也分布有少量嗅觉及味觉感器,如 烟青虫 Helicoverpa assulta 和棉铃虫 Helicoverpa armigera 共有的 OBP10 不仅在触角中表达,还存在 雄性的精液中(Sun et al., 2012)。OBPs 还参与昆 虫的其他生态行为及生理活动,如:梨小食心虫 Grapholita molesta GmolOBP14 与雌虫产卵场所定位 和雄虫振翅释放信息素等行为有关(陈秀琳等, 2018); Ishida等(2013)证实黑花蝇 Phormia regina PregOBP56a参与食物中的脂肪酸溶解和运输,营养物质运输等。由于不同昆虫个体在不同的生长发育时期、不同性别、型态具有不同的生命活动,导致与之相关的 OBPs 的表达量与其发育阶段、性别也密切相关(Zhang et al., 2012; Ohta et al., 2014; 张治科等, 2016)。

本研究在前期已成功构建马铃薯甲虫触角转录组,并鉴定出26个OBPs编码基因的基础上(Liu et al., 2015),通过对OBPs基因的特性及表达谱进行了分析和测定,以期为明确马铃薯甲虫OBPs基因的特性及其在在嗅觉中可能的功能奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

马铃薯甲虫成虫于 2015 年 6 月采自新疆乌鲁木齐县板房沟乡(87°21′17.82″E,43°30′46.07″N),供试马铃薯甲虫在实验室自然环境下,用新鲜马铃薯叶片饲养于养虫盒内。选取马铃薯甲虫越冬代成虫作为供试虫源,解剖前先用 70% 酒精清洗虫体表面 1 min,然后用灭菌水冲洗干净。利用无菌的剪刀和镊子(Fine Science Tools, Foster City, CA,美国)快速解剖马铃薯甲虫雌雄成虫触角(100 个)、头(去除触角,10 个)、胸(5 个)、腹(5 个)、足(10 个)、翅(10 个)共12 个组织样本,每组织按上述数量重复收集 3 份样品。分离的各部分组织迅速置于含 1 mL RNAlater(Ambion, Austin, TX,美国)的 1.5 mL离心管中,于 4℃冰箱中过夜使得保护液浸透组织细胞,然后用干冰保存带回中国农业科学院植物保护研究所实验室内,置于 -80℃的冰箱备用。

1.2 主要试剂

RNA 提取试剂 Trizol 购自天根生化科技(北京)有限公司; PrimeScript™ RT Reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser, SYBR® *Premix Ex Taq*™ II (Tli RNaseH Plus) ROX Plus 和 DL2000 DNA Marker 购自 TaKaRa 公司。

1.3 主要仪器

涡旋振荡仪(QL-902),海门市其林贝尔仪器制造有限公司;低温高速离心机(5415D), Eppendorf公司; NanoDrop2000 微量紫外分光光度计,美国Therno Scientific 公司; ABI7500 型实时荧光定量PCR 仪,美国 Applied Biosystems 公司。

1.4 引物设计和合成

根据马铃薯甲虫成虫触角转录组数据信息确定 并获得马铃薯甲虫 OBPs 基因序列 (Liu et al., 2015),利用 Primer Premier 5.0 软件设计引物,内参基因(*GAPDH* 和 *TUB*)引物由实验室前期筛选获取(蒋健等, 2013)(表 1),引物委托 Invitrogen 公司合成。

表 1 本研究所用引物 Table 1 Primers used in the study

	Table 1 Pi	inners used in the study	
基因	上游引物(5′-3′)	下游引物(5'-3')	产物大小(bp)
Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer	Product size
LdecOBP1	CGAGAAAGTGGAGCAGCACA	TCCTGAAGGGAAGAAGGTAGTC	162
LdecOBP2	GAGACACCGATGAAAAAGAGAAGAC	TGCGTTCTGGTAGGCCATTATC	204
LdecOBP3	TCGGACGAAGAACTGGATGAAATA	CATTACATTTGAGCACTTCAGGCA	181
LdecOBP4	TGAAGGATTCCCCACCGTTGAT	GATTCACACAATGATTTACTGCCTGC	107
LdecOBP5	AAAGTCAAGGACAGTGATCCCGAA	CCTCTTCTGCTCCTTTTATTCCACA	145
LdecOBP6	CCTTTGGATTGGTTCAGGTGTG	ACTTCCTCAAAACAGTCGCCAT	126
LdecOBP7	CGTTTGCGAAGATGTGACCG	TTGCTTATGACTCCAGTAGCTCTCC	129
LdecOBP8	ATGGGTGGAATCAGAAGCAATG	CGTGACACCGAGGAAGACCTACT	116
LdecOBP9	CGGGGAAATCCAATACGAAT	GCATTTGTTCAGAGCTGCCACTA	83
LdecOBP10	GACGCTATGCTGAAAGGGAATT	CCAGTCGAAGGAGTTGTCGGT	108
LdecOBP11	AAAGAAGCAGCTAGAGAATGGCA	CCTCCTGGTATGATGAAACGACA	146
LdecOBP12	GCTACAGATGCGGACATTGACA	GAGCCATAGCAGATTCGTGATTG	142
LdecOBP13	GGATGAAACGGGAGCCAAAG	CGTCAATGATTCCTTCTTCGTCG	137
LdecOBP14	GTTCAGAAAGAAAACGGGGACA	TTTAGCAGCCTCAAACGCAGTA	150
LdecOBP15	CCAGAAGAAAGAAAGACTGAGGC	GAGTCTCCTTCAGAACAGCACATTT	274
LdecOBP16	ATCGCTTTCACGCCTGCTC	TGTCCGCCCTCACAGTTCTTA	119
LdecOBP17	CTTGCCCTACCCACTTCCAT	TATCCCTGGCTACCCCTTATCA	131
LdecOBP18	AGGTTTGGGTGTTATGGATGACG	GTTTCCTCGGGGCTGTCTTTTA	138
LdecOBP19	GCCAAACAAGTTCCCGTCG	GCTTCGTTGAGGAAACCAGACC	125
LdecOBP20	ATTGGGAGCATTGGAAGACG	GCATCGCAGACATCAACACC	135
LdecOBP21	AGAAAGAAGGGCTGATGAATGACTC	AAGTGGAAGGCAGTGTCTTGAGG	154
LdecOBP22	CGGTTCCGTGGACTTTGACA	CAGCACATTCCACCACGTTTG	119
LdecOBP23	CACTTGAACCTGACGGAACAATAAA	CGACACATTCCACTATTTTCGGTAA	123
LdecOBP24	GCATAAAGGAAACCAAAATAGCAAA	GCAATCGTCTAAAGCACTCAAATCT	249
LdecOBP25	AGAAAGTTCCTGATTCGCACCG	AAGGCATCCCATCGTACCCA	120
LdecOBP26	AGAAGCAGAGGTTGAAATAGAAAGC	AAAGCACTGCGTGAACAGAAAAG	106
GAPDH	GATTCCACTCACGGACGATT	CATATTTGCCCCAAGGAATG	372
TUB	CTGCCTCTTTGAGGTTCGAC	TTACTGGGGCGTAAGTGACC	111

马铃薯甲虫 OBPs 序列来自 Liu 等(2015)。 OBP sequences were cited from Liu et al. (2015). 下同 The same below.

1.5 马铃薯甲虫 OBPs 多序列比对及进化分析

利用 SignalIP 4. 1 (http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/SignalP/)在线程序预测马铃薯甲虫 OBPs的信号肽;运用 ExPASyCompute pI/Mw(https://wwb.expasy.org/compute_pi/)在线程序预测马铃薯甲虫 OBPs 的分子量和等电点;运用 DNAMAN (6.0)对马铃薯甲虫 OBPs 氨基酸序列一致性进行分析;分别选取来自 4 个鞘翅目昆虫的 120 个 OBPs [赤拟谷盗 T. castaneum, 46 个 OBPs (Dippel et al., 2014);山松大小蠹 Dendroctonus ponderosae, 31 个 OBPs (Andersson et al., 2013);欧洲云杉小蠹 Ips

typographus, 15 个 OBPs (Andersson et al., 2013);沙 葱萤叶甲 Galeruca daurica, 28 个 OBPs (Li L et al., 2017]和马铃薯甲虫的 26 个 LdecOBPs 构建系统发育树。以 MAFFT v7.0 (Katoh and Toh, 2008)进行多序列比对, FastTree v2.1 软件以最大似然法 (maximum likelihood)默认参数构建系统发育树,最后用 FigTree 软件 (http:// tree. bio. ed. ac. uk/software/figtree/)对系统发育树关键分支进行标记。

1.6 马铃薯甲虫总 RNA 的提取及 cDNA 第 1 链的合成

将 1.1 节 RNAlater 冻存的马铃薯甲虫组织取

出,去除多余的液体,迅速放入已预冷的无 RNA 酶的研钵中,加入液氮并迅速研磨,根据 Trizol 提取 RNA 说明书提取各组织样本的 RNA,加入适量 DEPC 水溶解沉淀。结合微量紫外分光光度仪和琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测总 RNA 的质量和浓度。

按照 PrimeScript[™] RT Reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser 说明书去除 RNA 中的基因组 DNA, 合成 cDNA 第1链,作为 RT-PCR 的模板。具体操作方法按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.7 马铃薯甲虫 OBPs 基因时空表达的 qRT-PCR 测定

以 1.6 节合成的马铃薯甲虫雌雄成虫触角、头(去除触角)、胸、腹、足和翅等不同组织的 cDNA 为模板, ABI 7500 型实时荧光定量 PCR 仪扩增基因。根据SYBR® *Premix Ex Taq*TM II (Tli RNaseH Plus), ROX Plus 试剂盒说明书,冰上操作。扩增体系为 20 μ L: cDNA 模板2 μ L, SYBR® *Premix Ex Taq*TM II (2×) Mix 10 μ L, 上下游引物(10 μ mol/L)各 0.5 μ L, 其余用 DEPC 水补足。PCR 反应条件: 95 $^{\circ}$ 30 s; 95 $^{\circ}$ 5 s, 60 $^{\circ}$ 40 s, 45 个循环。以雌性触角的 OBP 表达量作为对照;每组织含 3 个生物学重复样品,每样品重复测定 3 次。

马铃薯甲虫 OBP 基因在不同组织中的相对表达量通过 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 值法进行计算,其中: $\Delta Ct = Ct_{\text{目标基因}} - Ct_{\text{内含基因}}$; $\Delta\Delta Ct = \Delta Ct_{\text{样品}} - \Delta Ct_{\text{念照物}}$ 。

1.8 数据分析

利用 SAS 9.2 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, 美国)软件,采用单因素方差(One-way, ANOVA, LSD分析法)分析马铃薯甲虫的 26 个 OBP 基因的表达量在不同组织间的差异显著性;采用两样本平均数成组法 t 检验(t-test)分析马铃薯甲虫的 26 个 OBP基因的表达量在某一组织中雌雄成虫之间的差异显著性。

2 结果

2.1 马铃薯甲虫 OBPs 序列分析及鉴定

由表 2 可知,除 LdecOBP26 外,马铃薯甲虫 25 个 OBP 基因均具有完整的开放阅读框,编码 120~255 个氨基酸残基(aa),预测的蛋白分子量为13.66~29.38 kD,等电点为4.12~8.42。除 LdecOBP3和 LdecOBP26 以外,每个 OBP 序列 N 端均有 16~23 个氨基酸组成的信号肽序列。其中, LdecOBP1编码 255 个氨基酸残基,N 端有 20 个氨基酸组成的

信号肽序列,其分子量最大,为 29.38 kD,等电点为 5.70;LdecOBP15 编码 134 个氨基酸残基,N 端有 16 个氨基酸组成的信号肽序列,分子量为 15.53 kD, 其等电点为 8.17。

根据 OBPs 保守的 Cys 残基数目和多序列比对 发现,马铃薯甲虫的 OBPs 均具有典型保守结构域 (图 1),其中 13 个(LdecOBP1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 20, 22 – 24)属于 Classical-C 亚家族, 12 个 (LdecOBP3, 6 – 8, 11, 14, 15, 17 – 19, 21, 25)属于 Minus-C 亚家族。在鉴定的 Classical-C OBPs 中,编码区由 132 ~ 176 个氨基酸组成,属于长链 OBPs (大约 140 aa),6 个保守的 Cys 残基符合 C1- X_{26-27} -C2- X_3 -C3- X_{40-41} -C4- X_{7-9} -C5- X_8 -C6 的通式。在鉴定的 Minus-C OBPs 中,其编码区由 120 ~ 149 个氨基酸组成,属于中链(约 120 aa)和长链 OBPs (大约 140 aa),4 个保守的 Cys 残基符合 C1- X_{30} -C2- X_{37-40} -C3- X_{16-17} -C4 的通式。

2.2 马铃薯甲虫 OBPs 基因进化分析

通过序列比对计算马铃薯甲虫 26 个 OBPs 氨基酸序列之间的一致性发现,不同序列间的一致性相对较低,在 3. 20% ~ 41. 91%(表 3)。其中, LdecOBP13 和 LdecOBP20 氨基酸序列一致性最高,达 41. 91%;其次是 LedcOBP3 和 LdecOBP6, LdecOBP6 和 LdecOBP7,以及 LdecOBP11 和 LdecOBP6,氨基酸序列一致性分别达 48. 02%, 24. 67%和 29. 53%。

以马铃薯甲虫及其他 4 种鞘翅目昆虫共计 146 个 OBPs 构建了系统发育树(图2)。由图2 可知,马 铃薯甲虫 OBPs 分布在各分枝中,与其他鞘翅目昆虫 形成亚家族 OBPs,且没有形成单个进化枝。其中,有 3 对 LdecOBPs (LdecOBP6/LdecOBP3, LdecOBP7/ LdecOBP11, LdecOBP22/LdecOBP23)聚类到同一分 枝,8 对 LdecOBPs/GaduOBPs (LdecOBP2/GaduOBP12, LdecOBP4/GaduOBP11, LdecOBP5/GaduOBP2, LdecOBP9/ GaduOBP3, LdecOBP10/GaduOBP6, LdecOBP14/GaduOBP18, LdecOBP20/GaduOBP5, LdecOBP24/GaduOBP4), 2 对 LdecOBPs/TcasOBPs (LdecOBP16/TcasOBP15 和 LdecOBP26/TcasOBP11)、1 对 LdecOBP17/Dpon19 和1对LdecOBP21/ItypOBP8分别聚类到同一个分 枝。LdecOBP1, 8, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19 和 25 没有与 其他物种聚类到同一个分枝。LdecOBP3, LdecOBP6, LdecOBP7 和 LdecOBP11 组成一个特殊 的分枝,与其他物种的 OBPs 分离。

	表 2 马铃薯甲虫 LdecOBPs 序列分析
Table 2	Sequence analysis of LdecOBPs of Leptinotarsa decemlineata

1	able 2 Sequence ana	alysis of Luecobps of	t Leptinotarsa aecemiin	ieaia
OBPs	氨基酸数目 Number of amino acids	信号肽长度(aa) Signal peptide length	分子量(kD) Molecular weight	等电点 Isoelectric point
LdecOBP1	255	20	29.38	5.70
LdecOBP2	248	18	27.78	4.82
LdecOBP4	176	20	19.84	6.04
LdecOBP5	159	25	17.70	4.61
LdecOBP9	143	25	16.43	4.83
LdecOBP10	143	20	16.21	8.42
LdecOBP12	139	18	15.80	6.40
LdecOBP13	136	21	15.12	4.74
LdecOBP20	131	16	14.46	4.12
LdecOBP22	128	20	14.47	4.80
LdecOBP23	125	20	13.97	4.93
LdecOBP24	122	23	13.66	4.33
LdecOBP6	149	19	17.08	4.86
LdecOBP7	144	19	16.74	5.93
LdecOBP8	143	20	16.31	5.58
LdecOBP11	142	16	16.46	6.51
LdecOBP14	135	17	15.33	6.74
LdecOBP15	134	16	15.53	8.17
LdecOBP17	133	17	14.71	7.66
LdecOBP18	132	18	14.58	4.81
LdecOBP19	132	18	14.35	6.13
LdecOBP21	130	19	14.46	5.69
LdecOBP25	120	20	12.90	6.89
LdecOBP3	176	无 None	20.82	5.73
LdecOBP16	133	21	14.49	9.42
LdecOBP26	67	无 None	79.56	4.32

2.3 LdecOBPs 基因的组织表达分析

通过采用 qRT-PCR 技术对 26 个 LdecOBPs 基因在马铃薯甲虫不同性别、成虫不同组织中的表达进行 研究。LdecOBP2, LdecOBP4, LdecOBP6, LdecOBP9, LdecOBP10, LdecOBP12, LdecOBP13, LdecOBP16, LdecOBP20 - 22 和 LdecOBP24 基因在马铃薯甲虫的雌雄成虫触角中的相对表达量显著高于在其他组织中的相对表达量(P < 0.0001)(图3)。其中,LdecOBP9, LdecOBP13 和 LdecOBP20 几乎只在马铃薯甲虫成虫雌雄触角中表达,在其他组织中几乎检测不到;LdecOBP4 和 LdecOBP6 在马铃薯甲虫触角以外的头、胸、组和翅中均有极少或微量表达。除 LdecOBP24 以外,其余 LdecOBPs 基因在雄成虫触角中的表达量显著高于雌成虫触角,且绝大部分的差异达极显著(P < 0.0001)。

LdecOBP5 和 LdecOBP17 在马铃薯甲虫足中的相对表达量显著高于其他组织 (P < 0.0001) (图 4)。其中,LdecOBP5 在足中的相对表达量几乎是触角中相对表达量的 5 倍;LdecOBP17 在足中特异性表达,相对表达量是触角中的 2 000 多倍,存在性别差异(t = 16.06, P < 0.0001)。这两个基因在其他组织中表达量较低或几乎检测不到。

LdecOBP1, LdecOBP3, LdecOBP7, LdecOBP8, LdecOBP11, LdecOBP14, LdecOBP15, LdecOBP18, LdecOBP19, LdecOBP23, LdecOBP25 和 LdecOBP26 基因在马铃薯甲虫多个组织中均有表达(图 5)。其中 LdecOBP1, LdecOBP7, LdecOBP8, LdecOBP11, LdecOBP14, LdecOBP15, LdecOBP18, LdecOBP19 和 LdecOBP25 在触角中的相对表达量显著高于其他组织 部位的表达量, LdecOBP3, LdecOBP23 和

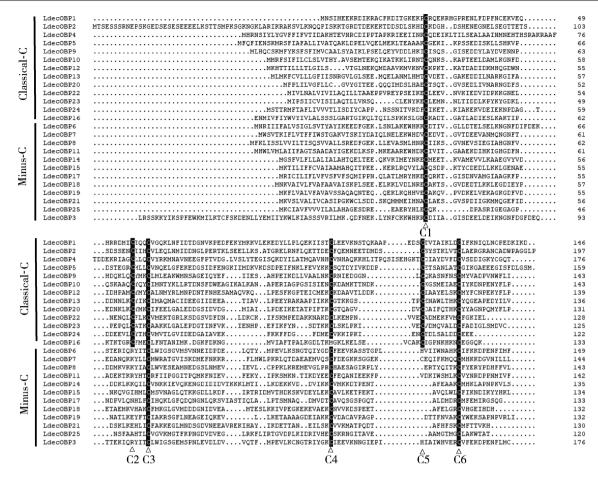


图 1 马铃薯甲虫 LdecOBPs 氨基酸序列比对

Fig. 1 Amino acid sequence alignment of LdecOBPs of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* 6 个保守的半胱氨酸残基分别以 C1 – C6 标记。The six conserved cysteines are indicated with C1 – C6, respectively.

LdecOBP26 分别在雌性成虫翅、雌性成虫去除触角的头和雄性成虫胸中表达量较高。除 LdecOBP1, LdecOBP1 和 LdecOBP26 外,其他 OBP 基因在雄性触角中的相对表达量均大于雌性;除 LdecOBP15 和 LdecOBP23 以外,均存在性别差异,且绝大部分达到极显著水平(P < 0.001)。

3 讨论

昆虫 OBPs 序列在昆虫种间和种内高度分化,相似性非常低。通过计算比较马铃薯甲虫 26 个LdecOBPs 序列之间的相似度发现,不同序列间一致性非常低,在 3.20% ~41.91%,种内高度特化,推测马铃薯甲虫体内不同 OBPs 可能具有不同的功能。昆虫 OBPs 依据氨基酸序列中 Cys 的数量进行分类,本研究将 25 个 LdecOBPs 归为两个亚家族,其中 13 个为 Classical-C OBPs, 12 个为 Minus-C OBPs。有研究表明鞘翅目昆虫触角中更多地分布

Minus-C OBPs (李广伟等, 2017),在马铃薯甲虫的 OBPs 分类中也证明这一观点。其中, Classical-C OBPs 具有典型的 6 个 Cys 位点,而 Minus-C OBPs 在进化程度上相对原始,具有 4 个典型的 Cys 位点,这些 LdecOBPs 序列中更多保守的 Cys 残基有助于形成更多的二硫键来维持蛋白的空间结构,有利于蛋白与气味分子的特异性识别(Vieira and Rozas, 2011),其具体的嗅觉生理功能有待于进一步的研究。

系统进化树分析显示,马铃薯甲虫 LdecOBPs 与沙葱萤叶甲 GdauOBPs 亲缘关系最近,有 8 对 LdecOBPs/GaduOBPs 聚类到同一分枝上,表明这些 OBPs 起着同源化学感受功能。马铃薯甲虫和沙葱萤叶甲均属于叶甲科,近缘关系较近。但是在两物种间也存在这差异,主要是由于独特的化学感受系统适应不同的环境导致。另外发现马铃薯甲虫存在由 LdecOBP3,LdecOBP6,LdecOBP7 和 LdecOBP11 组成特殊的分枝,与其他物种的 OBPs 分离,这些 OBPs 可能在马铃薯甲虫发挥独特的作用。

3 马铃薯甲虫 26 个 LdecOBPs 的氨基酸序列一致性(%)

Table 3 Amino acid sequence identity (%) of 26 LdecOBPs of Leptinotarsa decemlineata

	1		20.00		30.00		7000			1 0	1			1,000	21000	, 1000		1000	100	100	0.00	100		250.00	100	2	20.00	2000	100 36	26.0
	OBFI	OBP2	OBF3	OBP4	OBPS	OBF0	OBF/	OBF8	OBP9	y UBPIC) UBPII	UBF12	OBPIO OBPIL OBPIS	UBF14	UBPIS	UBFIG	OBFI	// UBP	18 OBI	P19 01	JBP20	0.08F	3F21 C	OBF22	.2 OBF	F23 U	JBF24	OBF2	19 C C C	3F26
OBP1	100																													
OBP2	12.17	100																												
OBP3	12.94	10.89	100																											
OBP4	11.37	8.80	9.04	100.00																										
OBP5	10.56	12.75	8.43	11.93 100.00	100.00																									
0BP6	12.94	8.47	48.02		14.81	10.80 14.81 100.00	_																							
OBP7	8.63	7.66	20.34	12.50	13.75	24.67	100																							
0BP8	7.03	8.06	23.30	13.07	14.47	24.67		19.31 100.00	<u>o</u>																					
0BP9	9.80	10.08	15.91	12.99	15.72	16.67	17.81		22.92 100.00	0(
OBP10	11.37	7.66	15.82	12.43	18.24	19.61	13.70		1 16.8	13.61 16.89 100.00																				
OBP11	11.76	6.45	20.45	14.20	15.09	29.53	20.83	3 23.08		17.24 13.01 100.00	100.00																			
OBP12	7.45	8.87	15.25	11.30	16.35	15.89	17.93	3 21.09	9 16.33	3 38.46		22.76 100.00																		
OBP13	6.63	8.47	15.34	13.07	18.24	18.12	21.53	32.38		25.17 22.22	21.83		22.94 100.00																	
OBP14	8.63	6.05	10.80	12.50	25.16	18.12	17.36	5 20.69		16.55 18.18 16.20	16.20	17.27	29.71 100.00	100.00																
OBP15	7.45	10.48	10.23	15.91	19.38	14.77	11.81	13.19		15.86 14.69 14.79	14.79	13.67	17.39	23.70 100.00	100.00															
OBP16	5.88	8.84	12.50	99.6	17.90	16.00	14.48	3 13.79		15.86 14.86 14.48	14.48	20.55	16.31	15.94 16.18 100.00	16.18	100.00)													
OBP17	10.20	7.66	13.64	17.50	15.09	14.77	19.31	16.55		15.38 12.59 11.97	11.97	12.86	15.94	22.22	19.26		33.00 100.00	0(
OBP18	10.59	8.47	10.80	12.50	21.25	16.78	19.31	17.81		19.31 16.67	13.99	17.48	23.19	27.01	27.74	34.31	39.27	39.27 100.00	00											
OBP19	7.84	8.06	15.25	12.43	16.98	20.67	17.93	3 22.22	17	. 48 18.75	20.28	15.50	24.64	27.94	17.52		44.2	34.57 44.23 40.17 100.00	17 100.	00.										
OBP20	8.24	10.08	14.77	13.07	17.50	18.12	20.83	3 21.68	27	. 97 20.28	22.38	24.46	41.91	22.06	13.33	33.64	39.66	6 43.02)2 46.	46.18 100.00	00.00	00								
OBP21	10.59	9.27	12.92	11.36	13.21	11.92	16.55	18.18		20.82 14.58 17.61	17.61	18.71	23.91	27.41	22.22		36.78 40.74	4 44.54	54 49.57		45.85 100.00	5 100.	00.00							
OBP22	7.84	10.89	16.48	10.61	21.22	16.11	14.58	3 11.81	1 13.1	13.19 14.69 11.81	11.81	11.19	11.19 17.48	21.58	10.45		35.90	32.61 35.90 40.75		40.88 42.13	42.13	3 40.0	40.00 100.00	100.00	00					
OBP23	7.84	9.27	10.80	12.85	16.98	12.58	11.11	13.99	17	7.48 13.99 14.08	14.08	15.60	13.97 14.07		12.69	35.07	38.83	3 40.28		35.65 39	39.54		41.39 4	48.98 100.00	8 100.	00.00				
OBP24	6.67	8.06	13.64	13.07	18.87	8.72	19.18	3 14.48	8 16.55	5 16.55	12.50	14.69	16.90	15.22	10.79	30.12	34.94	4 40.80		35.94 36	36.26		35.96 4	40.61	1 40.	40.98 100.00	00.00	_		
OBP25	17.21	8.47	14.20	13.64	16.98	14.77	12.41	13.89	9 11.11	1 13.29	15.49	9.35	18.84	22.79	22.96	30.90	33.71	1 33.91	91 36.23		41.83		36.34 3	39.58		38.82 3	33.90	33.90 100.00	00	
OBP26	5.88	3.20	9.66	6.25	4.38	7.38	6.94	5.59	4.90	3 8.33	5.63	6.43	8.82	4.38	6.72	19.60	23.93	3 24.07	07 25.00		24.36	6 24.70		25.84	4 26.09		30.00		27.06 100.00	00.00

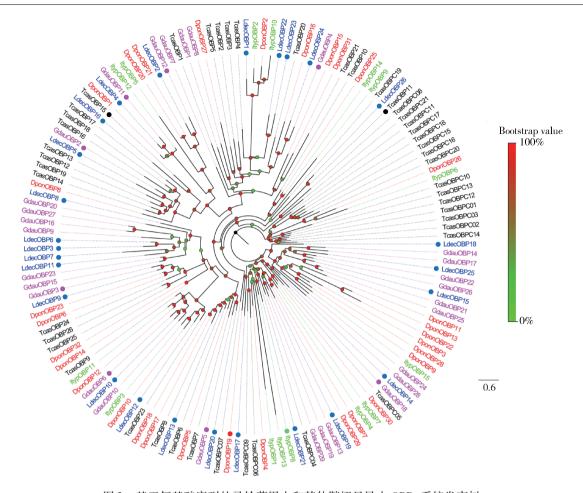


图 2 基于氨基酸序列的马铃薯甲虫和其他鞘翅目昆虫 OBPs 系统发育树

Fig. 2 Phylogenetic tree of OBPs from Leptinotarsa decemlineata and other coleopteran insects based on the amino acid sequence OBPs 来源物种及 GenBank 登录号或参考文献出处 Origin species of OBPs and their GenBank accession numbers or reference source: Ldec: 马铃薯甲 虫 Leptinotarsa decemlineata, LdecOBP1 - 26, Liu et al., 2015; Dpon: 山松大小蠹 Dendroctonus ponderosae, DponOBP1: AEE62853; DponOBP2: AGI05158; DponOBP3: AGI05174; DponOBP4: AGI05167; DponOBP5: AFI45059; DponOBP6: AGI05177; DponOBP7: JAA74496; DponOBP8: AGI05175; DponOBP9: AGI05185; DponOBP10: AFI45063; DponOBP11: AGI05181; DponOBP12: AFI45058; DponOBP13: AGI05170; DponOBP14: AFI45057; DponOBP15: AFI45060; DponOBP16: AGI05186; DponOBP17: JAA74503; DponOBP18: AFI45062; DponOBP19: AGI05183; DponOBP20: AGI05168; DponOBP21: AGI05159; DponOBP22: AGI05180; DponOBP23: AFI45061; DponOBP25: AEE62225; DponOBP26; AGI05179; DponOBP27; AGI05187; DponOBP28; AGI05178; DponOBP29; AGI05182; DponOBP30; AGI05176; DponOBP31; AGI05165; DponOBP32; JAA74500. Tcas: 赤拟谷盗 Tribolium castaneum, TcasOBP1; EFA05678; TcasOBP2; EFA05676; TcasOBP3; EFA05675; TcasOBP4; EFA05742; TcasOBP5; EFA05677; TcasOBP6; EFA04594; TcasOBP7; EFA04593; TcasOBP8; EFA04687; TcasOBP9; EFA10713; TcasOBP10: EFA07542; TcasOBP11: EFA05695; TcasOBP12: EFA02857; TcasOBP13: EFA02858; TcasOBP14: EFA02914; TcasOBP15: EFA12066; TcasOBP16: EFA02853; TcasOBP17: EFA02861; TcasOBP18: EFA02860; TcasOBP19: EFA02960; TcasOBP20: EFA005793; TcasOBP21: EFA09215; TcasOBP23: EFA10803; TcasOBP24: EFA04576; TcasOBP25: EFA04747; TcasOBP26: EFA04746; TcasOBPC01: EFA07544; TcasOBPC02; EFA02860; TcasOBPC03; EFA07546; TcasOBPC04; EFA07430; TcasOBPC05; EFA07543; TcasOBPC06; EFA07548; TeasOBPC07: EFA07547; TeasOBPC08: EFA07638; TeasOBPC09: EFA07429; TeasOBPC10: EFZ97741; TeasOBPC11: EFZ97739; TeasOBPC12: EFZ97740; TcasOBPC13; EFZ97789; TcasOBPC14; EFA07518; TcasOBPC15; EFA02826; TcasOBPC16; EFA02889; TcasOBPC17; EFA02890; TcasOBPC20: EFA01425; TcasOBPC21: EFA07491; 欧洲云杉小蠹 Ityp: Ips typographus, ItypOBP1 - 15: JAA74388 - JAA74402. Gdau: 沙葱萤叶 甲 Galeruca daurica, GdauOBP1 - 29: KX900453 - KX900481.

马铃薯甲虫有 12 个 LdecOBPs 基因在成虫触角中特异性表达,这符合 OBPs 作为载体运载触角淋巴液运输脂溶性的功能相一致(Leal, 2013)。鉴于触角是最重要的嗅觉组织,推测这些 LdecOBPs 参

与马铃薯甲虫的气味的结合和运输。本研究中除了 LdecOBP1 和 LdecOBP26 以外,其他 24 个 LdecOBPs 基因雄性触角上的表达量均高于雌性。OBP 基因 这种性别偏向型表达模式也见于管氏肿腿蜂

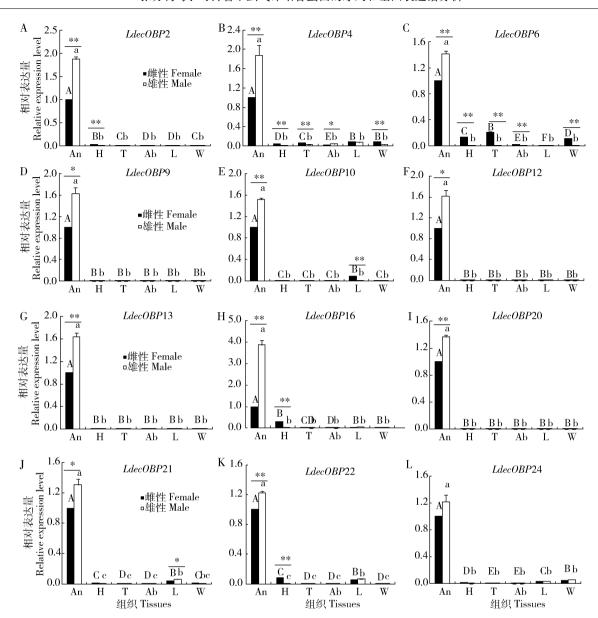


图 3 在马铃薯甲虫成虫触角中高表达的 OBP 基因

Fig. 3 OBP genes highly expressed in antennae of Leptinotarsa decemlineata adults

An: 触角 Antennae; H: 头(去除触角) Head (with antennae removed); T: 胸 Thorax; Ab: 腹 Abdomen; L: 足 Legs; W: 翅 Wings. *GAPDH* 和 *TUB* 作为内参基因进行校正各组织的表达量,目的基因在雌性触角中表达量作为参照。图中数据为平均值 ± 标准误,柱上不同大小写字母分别表示目的基因在雌性和雄性不同组织中的相对表达量差异显著(LSD 法多重比较, P < 0.05),单星号和双星号表示目的基因在同一组织的相对表达量雌雄间差异显著(t 检验, *P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01)。下同。*GAPDH* and *TUB* were used as the reference genes. The expression levels of target genes were normalized that in the antennae. The data in the figure are mean ± *SE*. Different capital and small letters above bars indicate significant difference in relative expression levels of female and male adults between different tissues, respectively (LSD, P < 0.05), and the asterisk and double asterisk indicate significant difference between male and female in the same tissue (t-test, *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01). The same below.

Scleroderma guani (Li et al., 2015), 灰翅 夜 蛾 Spodoptera littoralis (Poivet et al., 2013) 和梨小食心虫(陈秀琳等, 2018) 的研究报道中,表明雄性中高表达的 OBPs 可能有利于马铃薯甲虫雄性成虫非常敏感并有选择性地感知雌性释放的性信息素或寄主植物挥发物。

研究表明,OBPs 除了参与气味结合以外,还可

能参与其他组织的生理功能,如食物中的脂肪酸溶解(Ishida et al., 2013),营养物质运输(Ribeiro et al., 2014),味觉物质的识别等(Jeong et al., 2013),而且这些 OBPs 所承担的生理功能和其组织分布都是相一致的。马铃薯甲虫的部分 LdecOBPs 基因在各组织中均有表达,且在触角以外的组织中均有较高的表达量。如 LdecOBP3, LdecOBP23 和 LdecOBP26 分

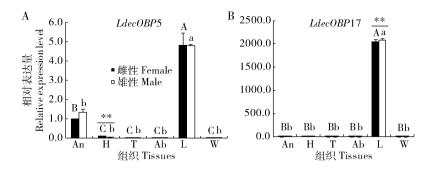


图 4 在马铃薯甲虫成虫足中高表达的 OBPs 基因

Fig. 4 OBP genes highly expressed in legs of Leptinotarsa decemlineata adults

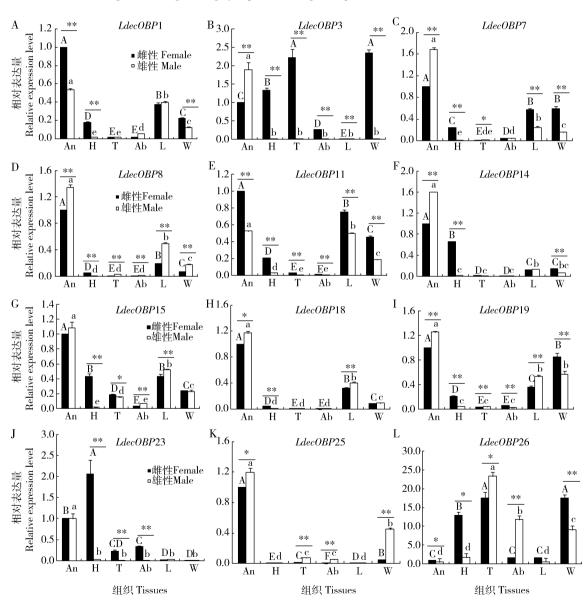


图 5 在马铃薯甲虫成虫多个组织中表达的 OBPs 基因

Fig. 5 $\,$ OBP genes expressed in several tissues of Leptinotarsa decemlineata adults

别在雌成虫翅、雌成虫去除触角的头和雄成虫胸部表达量较高, LdecOBP5 和 LdecOBP17 在足部高表达。LdecOBP3 在翅中高表达,类似现象也出现在苹

果小吉丁虫 Agrilus mali (Cui et al., 2018)、棉铃虫 (Li et al., 2013)、甜菜夜蛾 Spodoptera exigua (Liu et al., 2015)和茶尺蠖(Ma et al., 2016)等昆虫中。昆

虫翅也分布有化学感受器官(Cui et al., 2018),推测 LdecOBP3 可能分布在马铃薯甲虫翅上的化学感受器上,具体功能有待进一步研究。相对于 Classical-C OBPs, Minus-C OBPs 在一个物种的各组织中高度表达,马铃薯甲虫 Classical-C OBPs 和 Minus-C OBPs 的组织表达分布基本符合这一规律。具有不同生理功能的气味结合蛋白在调节马铃薯甲虫生命活动过程中作用的关键部位也不相同,故在马铃薯甲虫的不同组织中表达水平不同,有的组织甚至几乎检测不到表达量,也进一步说明这些组织可能不是马铃薯甲虫气味结合蛋白作用的重要部位。

但对于 OBP 在马铃薯甲虫中的具体功能,在今后的研究中,还需要利用荧光竞争结合实验、免疫组织化学技术及 RNAi 等技术手段对 OBPs 在马铃薯甲虫化学识别中的功能进行深入研究,以期为设计马铃薯甲虫的行为调节剂、寄主定位和产卵地选择等的靶标基因提供理论基础。

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